FILED
KEN BENNETT
SECRETARY OF STATE

State of Arizona Senate Forty-ninth Legislature First Regular Session 2009

CHAPTER 184

SENATE BILL 1262

AN ACT

AMENDING SECTIONS 20-357, 20-359, 20-371, 23-984 AND 23-1044, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; AMENDING TITLE 23, CHAPTER 6, ARTICLE 9, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, BY ADDING SECTION 23-1062.02; RELATING TO WORKERS' COMPENSATION.

(TEXT OF BILL BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE)

- j -

3

4

5

6

7

8

9 10

11 12

13 14

15

16

17 18

19 20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30 31

32 33

34

35

36

37

38

39

40

41 42

43

44

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona: Section 1. Section 20-357, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

1.1

20-357. Filing of rating system: definition

- A. Every insurer shall file with the director the rating systems the insurer proposes to use. As used in the rate regulatory provisions of this article, "rating systems" includes every manual of classifications, rules and rates, every rating plan and every modification of any of the foregoing. Every filing shall have a proposed effective date and shall indicate the character and extent of the coverage contemplated. If a filing does not include the information on which the insurer supports the filing, and the director does not have sufficient information to determine whether the filing meets the rate regulatory requirements of this article, the director shall require the insurer to furnish information supporting the filing. supporting information may include the experience or judgment of the insurer or rating organization making the filing, its interpretation of any statistical data on which it relies, the experience of other insurers or rating organizations or any other relevant factors. A filing and any supporting information shall be open to public inspection after the filing becomes effective.
- B. A workers' compensation insurer shall satisfy its obligation to make filings by becoming a member of a licensed rating organization that makes filings and by authorizing the director to accept on its behalf filings made by the rating organization. A rating organization shall annually file with the director rates to be effective on October JANUARY 1. Nothing in this subsection requires an insurer to be a member of the designated rating organization.
- C. Each filing shall be on file for a waiting period of at least thirty days before it becomes effective. On written application by the insurer or rating organization making the filing, the director may authorize a filing to become effective before the waiting period expires.
- D. On written application of the insured that states the insured's reasons and that is filed with and approved by the director, an insurer may use a rate in excess of the insurer's filed rate on the insured's risk.
- E. An insurer shall not make or issue a contract or policy except in accordance with the filings in effect for that insurer as provided in the rate regulatory provisions of this article.
 - Sec. 2. Section 20-359, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 20-359. <u>Deviations from filed workers' compensation rates</u>
- A. Every insurer shall adhere to the filings made by the rating organization of which it is a member, except that any member insurer may file with the director:
- 1. A uniform percentage decrease or increase to be applied to the statewide rate portion of the rating organization's rate filing.

- 1 -

- 2. A subclassification rate related rule that deviates from the rules or schedule rating plan filed by the insurer's rating organization. An insurer shall not apply a deviation and a schedule rating plan within the same insurance company.
- B. Each deviation filed shall be on file with the director for a waiting period of at least thirty days before it becomes effective. On written application by the insurer making the filing, the director may authorize a filing to become effective before the waiting period expires. A deviation that is filed pursuant to subsection A, paragraph 1 of this section and that is not disapproved by the director expires the following September 30 DECEMBER 31 at midnight in this state unless the director terminates the A deviation that is filed pursuant to subsection A, deviation sooner. paragraph 2 of this section continues until the insurer withdraws the deviation or the director determines that the deviation no longer meets the standards prescribed in section 20-356, paragraph 1. At any time the director may require an insurer to actuarially support a deviation. insurer that files the deviation shall simultaneously send a copy of the filing to the rating organization of which it is a member and to any designated rating organization.
- C. A rating organization shall notify the director if the organization disapproves any deviation relating to workers' compensation insurance. The director shall notify the industrial commission of the disapproval within ten days of receipt of the disapproval from the rating organization.
 - Sec. 3. Section 20-371, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 20-371. Rate administration
- A. The director shall promulgate ADOPT reasonable rules and statistical plans that are reasonably adapted to each of the rating systems on file with the director and that may be modified from time to time. An insurer shall use the rules and statistical plans to record and report its loss and countrywide expense experience in order that the experience of all insurers may be made available, at least annually, in sufficient form and detail to aid the director in determining whether rating systems comply with the standards set forth in this article. The rules and plans may also provide for the recording and reporting of expense experience items which are especially applicable to this state and are not susceptible of TO determination by prorating of countrywide expense experience.
- B. In promulgating ADOPTING the rules and plans, the director shall give due consideration to the rating systems on file with the director, and, in order that the rules and plans may be as uniform as is practicable among the several states, to the rules and to the form of plans used for comparable rating systems in other states.
- C. An insurer is not required to record or report its loss experience on a classification basis that is inconsistent with the uniform classification plan.

- 2 -

- D. The director may designate an organization the director deems qualified, other than an insurer that has outstanding obligations under a policy of workers' compensation insurance in this state, to act as the director's statistical agent. The statistical agent shall assist the director in gathering and compiling workers' compensation experience and performing other related services as the director may specify. The compilations shall be made available subject to reasonable rules adopted by the director, to insurers and rating organizations, but no insurer shall be required to file its experience with an organization of which it is not a member.
- E. Every insurer shall report its loss and expense experience to the rating organization of which it is a member. The rating organization shall report the insurer's experience to the designated statistical agent. If the rating organization is unable to report the experience of its member insurers to the designated statistical agent, every insurer that is a member of the rating organization shall directly report its experience to the designated statistical agent.
- F. If there is more than one licensed rating organization that meets the requirements of section 20-363, subsection E, the director shall designate one of the organizations as the designated rating organization for the purpose of annually making and filing with the director statewide workers' compensation insurance rates that become effective on $\frac{0 \text{ctober 1}}{0 \text{ctober 1}}$ JANUARY 1.
- G. The designated rating organization shall annually file its rate filing with the director on or before August 1 for rates that become effective on October 1 JANUARY 1. The director shall disapprove the filing if it does not meet the standards of section 20-356, paragraph 1. An insurer transacting workers' compensation insurance in this state shall adhere to the expected loss ratios, ballast factors and other experience rating factors and to the statewide rates and other rating values made by the designated rating organization for the uniform rate filing, except that an insurer may deviate from the statewide rate portion of the uniform rate filing according to section 20-359, subsection A.
- H. The director may allow the designated statistical agent and designated rating organization to charge licensed rating organizations that operate in this state a reasonable fee for their services. The licensed rating organizations shall pay the fees on a ratable basis.
- I. To further the uniform administration of rate regulatory laws, the director and every insurer and rating organization may exchange information and experience data with insurance supervisory officials, insurers and rating organizations in other states and may consult with them with respect to rate making and the application of rating systems.

- 3 -

2

4

5 6

7

8

9

10

11 12

13

14 15

16

17 18

19 20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29 30

31

32

33

34

35

36

37 38

39

40

41 42

43 44

- J. If more than one rating organization meets the requirements of section 20-363, subsection E, the director shall designate the statistical plan, classification plan or experience rating plan adopted by the designated rating organization or any other rating organization, or the plans of another state, as the uniform statistical plan, the uniform classification plan or the uniform experience rating plan.
- K. If the director does not designate a uniform statistical plan, a uniform classification plan or a uniform experience rating plan pursuant to this section, each insurer shall adhere to the statistical plan, classification plan, and experience rating plan adopted by the rating organization of which the insurer is a member in this state.
 - Sec. 4. Section 23-984, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 23-984. Misrepresentation of payroll, job description, job function or loss history affecting premium payment: penalty; violation; classification
- A. It is unlawful for an employer to wilfully misrepresent to an insurance carrier the amount of payroll, the job description or job function of an employee, or the employer's loss history, upon ON which the premium for workers' compensation insurance to be paid to the insurance carrier is based.
- B. An employer who violates subsection A is guilty of a class 6 felony.
- С. In addition to the punishment which THAT may be imposed pursuant to subsection B, an employer who violates subsection A is liable for a penalty of ten UP TO THREE times the amount of the difference in premium paid and the amount the employer should have paid. The penalty shall be collected in a civil action By THE INSURANCE CARRIER, IN ADDITION TO ANY OTHER DAMAGES THAT ARE INCURRED BY THE INSURANCE CARRIER DUE TO THE MISREPRESENTATION, INCLUDING THE INSURANCE CARRIER SHALL INITIATE THE CIVIL COSTS AND ATTORNEY FEES. ACTION WITHIN FOUR YEARS AFTER THE DATE THE INSURANCE CARRIER KNEW OR WITH THE EXERCISE 0F REASONABLE DILIGENCE SHOULD HAVE KNOWN 0F THE THE INSURANCE CARRIER MAY INITIATE THE CIVIL ACTION MISREPRESENTATION. REGARDLESS OF WHETHER A CRIMINAL ACTION IS BROUGHT AGAINST THE EMPLOYER.
 - Sec. 5. Section 23-1044, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 23-1044. Compensation for partial disability: computation
- A. For temporary partial disability there shall be paid during the period thereof sixty-six and two-thirds per cent of the difference between the wages earned before the injury and the wages which the injured person is able to earn thereafter. Unemployment benefits received during the period of temporary partial disability and fifty per cent of retirement and pension benefits received from the insured or self-insured employer during the period of temporary partial disability shall be considered wages able to be earned.
- B. Disability shall be deemed permanent partial disability if caused by any of the following specified injuries, and compensation of fifty-five per cent of the average monthly wage of the injured employee, in addition to

- 4 -

the compensation for temporary total disability, shall be paid for the period given in the following schedule:

- 1. For the loss of a thumb, fifteen months.
- For the loss of a first finger, commonly called the index finger, nine months.
 - 3. For the loss of a second finger, seven months.
 - 4. For the loss of a third finger, five months.
- 5. For the loss of the fourth finger, commonly called the little finger, four months.
- 6. The loss of a distal or second phalange of the thumb or the distal or third phalange of the first, second, third or fourth finger, shall be considered equal to the loss of one-half of the thumb or finger, and compensation shall be one-half of the amount specified for the loss of the entire thumb or finger.
- 7. The loss of more than one phalange of the thumb or finger shall be considered as the loss of the entire finger or thumb, but in no event shall the amount received for more than one finger exceed the amount provided for the loss of a hand.
 - 8. For the loss of a great toe, seven months.
- 9. For the loss of a toe other than the great toe, two and one-half months.
- 10. The loss of the first phalange of any toe shall be considered equal to the loss of one-half of the toe and compensation shall be one-half of the amount for one toe.
- 11. The loss of more than one phalange shall be considered as the loss of the entire toe.
- 12. For the loss of a major hand, fifty months, or of a minor hand, forty months.
- 13. For the loss of a major arm, sixty months, or of a minor arm, fifty months.
 - 14. For the loss of a foot, forty months.
 - 15. For the loss of a leg, fifty months.
 - 16. For the loss of an eye by enucleation, thirty months.
- 17. For the permanent and complete loss of sight in one eye without enucleation, twenty-five months.
- 18. For permanent and complete loss of hearing in one ear, twenty months.
 - 19. For permanent and complete loss of hearing in both ears, sixty months.
 - 20. The permanent and complete loss of the use of a finger, toe, arm, hand, foot or leg may be deemed the same as the loss of any such member by separation.
 - 21. For the partial loss of use of a finger, toe, arm, hand, foot or leg, or partial loss of sight or hearing, fifty per cent of the average monthly wage during that proportion of the number of months in the foregoing

- 5 -

 schedule provided for the complete loss of use of such member, or complete loss of sight or hearing, which the partial loss of use thereof bears to the total loss of use of such member or total loss of sight or hearing. In this paragraph, "loss of use" means a loss of physical function of the affected member, sight or hearing. The effect on an employee's ability to return to the employee's occupation at the time of the injury shall not be considered in establishing the percentage of loss under this section, except that if the employee is unable to return to the work the employee was performing at the time the employee was injured due to the total or partial loss of use, compensation pursuant to this section shall be calculated based on seventy-five per cent of the average monthly wage.

- 22. For permanent disfigurement about the head or face, which shall include injury to or loss of teeth, the commission may, in accordance with the provisions of section 23-1047, allow such sum for compensation thereof as it deems just, in accordance with the proof submitted, for a period of not to exceed eighteen months.
- C. In cases not enumerated in subsection B of this section, if the injury causes permanent partial disability for work, the employee shall receive during such disability compensation equal to fifty-five per cent of the difference between the employee's average monthly wages before the accident and the amount which represents the employee's reduced monthly earning capacity resulting from the disability, but the payment shall not continue after the disability ends, or the death of the injured employee, and in case the partial disability begins after a period of total disability, the period of total disability shall be deducted from the total period of compensation.
- D. In determining the amount which represents the reduced monthly earning capacity for the purposes of subsection SUBSECTIONS A AND C of this section, consideration shall be given, among other things, to any previous disability, the occupational history of the injured employee, the nature and extent of the physical disability, the type of work the injured employee is able to perform subsequent to the injury, any wages received for work performed subsequent to the injury and the age of the employee at the time of injury. IF THE EMPLOYEE IS UNABLE TO RETURN TO WORK OR CONTINUE WORKING IN ANY EMPLOYMENT AFTER THE INJURY DUE TO THE EMPLOYEE'S TERMINATION FROM EMPLOYMENT FOR REASONS THAT ARE UNRELATED TO THE INDUSTRIAL INJURY, THE COMMISSION MAY CONSIDER THE WAGES THAT THE EMPLOYEE COULD HAVE EARNED FROM THAT EMPLOYMENT AS REPRESENTATIVE OF THE EMPLOYEE'S EARNING CAPACITY. A DETERMINATION OF EARNING CAPACITY THAT IS BASED ON WAGES THAT COULD HAVE BEEN EARNED FROM PREVIOUSLY TERMINATED EMPLOYMENT IS SUBJECT TO CHANGE UNDER SUBSECTION F OF THIS SECTION AND AN EMPLOYEE RETAINS THE RIGHT TO LATER ESTABLISH THAT THE EMPLOYEE'S REDUCED EARNING CAPACITY IS RELATED IN WHOLE OR IN PART TO THE INDUSTRIAL INJURY.
- E. In case there is a previous disability, as the loss of one eye, one hand, one foot or otherwise, the percentage of disability for a subsequent

- 6 -

injury shall be determined by computing the percentage of the entire disability and deducting therefrom the percentage of the previous disability as it existed at the time of the subsequent injury.

- F. For the purposes of subsection C of this section, the commission shall, in accordance with the provisions of section 23-1047 when the physical condition of the injured employee becomes stationary, SHALL determine the amount which represents the reduced monthly earning capacity and upon such determination make an award of compensation which shall be subject to change in any of the following events:
- 1. Upon a showing of a change in the physical condition of the employee subsequent to such findings and award arising out of the injury resulting in the reduction or increase of the employee's earning capacity.
- 2. Upon a showing of a reduction in the earning capacity of the employee arising out of such injury where there is no change in the employee's physical condition, subsequent to the findings and award.
- 3. Upon a showing that the employee's earning capacity has increased subsequent to such findings and award.
- G. The commission may adopt a schedule for rating loss of earning capacity and reasonable and proper rules to carry out the provisions of this section. In all cases involving this section, except for cases under subsection B of this section, or in cases involving a request pursuant to section 23-1061, subsection J for disability compensation, if any issue is raised regarding whether the injured employee has suffered a loss of earning capacity because of an inability to obtain or retain suitable work, the following apply:
- 1. The employer or carrier may present evidence showing that the inability to obtain suitable work is due, in whole or in part, to economic or business conditions, or other factors unrelated to the industrial injury. The injured employee may present evidence showing that the inability to obtain suitable work is due, in whole or in part, to the industrial injury or limitations resulting from the injury. The administrative law judge shall consider all such evidence in determining whether and to what extent the injured employee has sustained any loss of earning capacity.
- 2. In cases involving loss of employment, the employer or carrier may present evidence showing that the injured employee was terminated from employment or has not obtained suitable work, or both, due, in whole or in part, to economic or business conditions, or other factors unrelated to the injury. The injured employee may present evidence showing that such termination or inability to obtain suitable work is due, in whole or in part, to the industrial injury or limitations resulting from the injury. The administrative law judge shall consider all such evidence in determining whether and to what extent the injured employee has sustained any loss or additional loss of earning capacity.
- H. Any single injury or disability that is listed in subsection B of this section and that is not converted into an injury or disability

- 7 -

compensated under subsection C of this section by operation of this section shall be treated as scheduled under subsection B of this section regardless of its actual effect on the injured employee's earning capacity.

Sec. 6. Title 23, chapter 6, article 9, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended by adding section 23-1062.02, to read:

```
23-1062.02. Off-label prescription of controlled substances:
             prescription of schedule II controlled
             substances; reports; treatment plans; definition
```

- A. ON WRITTEN REQUEST OF AN INTERESTED PARTY AS DEFINED IN SECTION 23-901. A PHYSICIAN SHALL INCLUDE IN THE REPORT REQUIRED UNDER COMMISSION RULE INFORMATION PERTAINING TO THE OFF-LABEL USE OF A NARCOTIC, OPIUM BASED CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE OR SCHEDULE II CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE BY A CLAIMANT, WHICH MAY INCLUDE THE JUSTIFICATION FOR USE OF THE CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE, AND A TREATMENT PLAN THAT INCLUDES A DESCRIPTION OF MEASURES THAT THE PHYSICIAN WILL IMPLEMENT TO MONITOR AND PREVENT THE DEVELOPMENT OF ABUSE. DEPENDENCE. ADDICTION OR DIVERSION BY THE EMPLOYEE. THE INTERESTED PARTY MAY ALSO REQUEST THAT THE TREATMENT PLAN INCLUDE A MEDICATION CONTRACT, A PLAN FOR SUBSEQUENT FOLLOW-UP VISITS AND DRUG TESTING AND DOCUMENTATION THAT THE MEDICATION REGIME IS PROVIDING RELIEF THAT IS DEMONSTRATED BY IMPROVED FUNCTION.
- B. IF THE PHYSICIAN DOES NOT COMPLY WITH THIS SECTION, THE INTERESTED PARTY IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR PAYMENT FOR THE PHYSICIAN'S SERVICES UNTIL THE PHYSICIAN COMPLIES WITH SUBSECTION A OF THIS SECTION.
- C. FOR THE PURPOSES OF THIS SECTION, "OFF-LABEL USE" MEANS USE OF A PRESCRIPTION MEDICATION BY A PHYSICIAN TO TREAT A CONDITION OTHER THAN THE USE FOR WHICH THE DRUG WAS APPROVED BY THE UNITED STATES FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION.

Sec. 7. <u>Intent</u>

It is the intent of the legislature that the amendments to section 23–1044, subsection D. Arizona Revised Statutes, as amended by this act, are to overrule the court decision in <u>Arizona Department of Public Safety v.</u> Industrial Commission of Arizona, 176 Ariz. 318, 861 P.2d 603 (1993), to the extent that the court opinion precludes consideration of wages earned from employment from which the employee has been terminated for reasons unrelated to the industrial injury. Further, the employee retains the full rights to seek rearrangement under section 23-1044, subsection F, Arizona Revised Statutes, as amended by this act. It is the legislature's intent to also give the industrial commission broad discretion to determine an injured worker's earning capacity, including whether and to what extent to consider relevant evidence of wages earned in employment that has been terminated.

Sec. 8. Applicability

Section 23–1044, subsection D, Arizona Revised Statutes, as amended by this act, only applies to an employee's injury that occurs on or after the effective date of this act.

APPROVED BY THE GOVERNOR JULY 13, 2009.

FILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE JULY 13, 2009.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16 17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36 37

38

39

40

41

42

43